

Li A. Robbins

DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

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TERMS.

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POETRY.

From the National Intelligencer. LINES AT MY SISTER'S GRAVE.

BY MAJ. J. W. PATTER, U. S. A.

Beside the dewy grave I pass,
(A fresh and flow'ry mound,)—
Sunlight is dancing on the grass,
And the red breast chirps around;
While from afar the city's hum
Steals gently on the ear;
And yet to me is nature dumb,
Thy voice I cannot hear.

Thou told'st me from a distant land,
I ne'er should be forgot;
I come—e'en at thy side I stand—
And yet thou heed'st me not.
Where are those accents which were heard
So oft on music's breath?
Sister!—I hear no answering word,
Is this?—Yes! this is death!

Then Sister, had'st thou little strength
To tread life's thorny track;
So calmly dost thou sleep at length,
'Twere sin to wish thee back.
The music of thy gentle tone,
Thou' to my bosom dear,
And tho' my heart was sad and lone,
I would not have thee here.

For me is still life's stirring tide—
The battle and the storm—
The wave where warring navies ride—
The field where squadrons form!
But tho' with no long watch to keep—
No dream at morn to tell—
Freed one!—Thine is an envied sleep!
Sweet Sister! Fare thee well.
Washington, Sep. 1848.

From the Fountain.

SYMPATHY—A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

BY GEO. W. DUNN, ESQ.

The flowers that bloomed so fair and sweet,
Along my path in earlier years,
Have faded now, and at my feet
No gem of life's gay spring appears.
Yet oft in dreams I tread again
Youth's radiant pathway as of yore,
But waking, find it all in vain
To dream of flowers that bloom no more.

O, if some kindred spirit's tears
Had on those lovely flowers been shed,
They would have bloomed in after years,
And not a charm have waned or fled.
But sweetly gathering round my path
In bright profusion, day by day,
They would have spurned the tempest's wrath,
And smiled beneath the summer's ray.
Richmond, Mo., Jan. 1st, 1847.

CAN THIS BE LIFE?

Tell us ye sons of wealth—of commerce tell,
Live ye for this alone—to buy and sell?
To count the profits of each passing day,
Then sleep, and dream how much remains to pay?
Oh! label not the Eternal thus, nor hold
That such is life—a weary thirst for gold!
Toil without rest, and never-ending strife
For that which brings no joy. Can such be life?
No! look into the humble soul, and see
Its vacant room, where glorious thoughts should be—
Thoughts of the beautiful, the just the true,
Fresh as the morn, when summer skies are blue,
Untiring, endless, full of new delight,
Forever rising—never at their height.
Mrs. Ellis.

THE HEART.

The little I have seen of the world and
known of the history of mankind, teaches
me to look upon the errors of others in sor-
row, not in anger. When I take the his-
tory of one poor heart that has sinned and
suffered, and represent to myself the strug-
gles and temptations it has passed through;
the brief pulsation of joy; the feverish in-
quietude of hope and fear; the pressure of
want; the desertions of friends; the scorn of
the world that has little charity, and the desola-
tion of the soul's sanctuary, and threaten-
ing vices within—health gone—happiness
gone—even hope that remains the longest,
gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of
my fellow-man with Him from whose hand
it came.—Long fellow.

A good book and a good woman are ex-
cellent things for those who know how to
appreciate their value. There are men,
however, who judge both from the beauties
of the cover.

The present population of Missouri is
nearly 800,000—full returns of the census
not yet received.

DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

"UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL."

VOL. 4.]

LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1849.

[NO. 39.]

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

From the Saint Louis Union.

Highly Important from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

EUROPA.

French Presidency—Election of Louis Na-
poleon—Great Excitement in Paris—
Abdication of the Emperor of Austria—
Flight of the Pope—Progress of the
Cholera—Great Distress in Ireland, &c.
&c.

The telegraph line east, which has been
out of order for nearly a month, commen-
ced working yesterday morning, and shortly
after, we received the following important
Foreign News, brought to New York by
the Europa. The intelligence will be
found of deeper interest, than any received
from Europe for a long time.—Union of
the 6th.

New York, Jan. 4, 1849.

The steamer Europa arrived to-day from
Liverpool. She sailed from that port on
the 16th ult., and had an uncommonly
rough passage.

The news which she brings is of great
importance. Louis Napoleon is elected
President of the French Republic. The
Emperor of Austria has abdicated the
throne in favor of his nephew. The Pope
of Rome has escaped from Italy. The chol-
era is spreading rapidly in Presburg. Cot-
ton has advanced, the demand for the trade
and speculation being very extensive.—
There is a slight advance in flour and Indi-
an corn.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, wearied with the
factious opposition of his subjects, has dis-
solved Parliament, and promulgated a new
Constitution, in which all the liberties con-
nected to his people, in March last, are con-
firmed, with such modifications as the exis-
tence of a monarchical state would seem
to require. There are to be two Cham-
bers of Assembly; an upper house consist-
ing of 180 members, to be elected for six
years; a lower branch, consisting of 250
members; each to be elected for three years.
The power of summoning and dissolving
Parliament to rest with the King. The
franchise touches universal suffrage.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in
favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, son of
the Arch Duke Charles—a youth of eigh-
teen, has formally taken upon himself, the
duties of this high office. It is hoped that
good may come of the Emperor's abdic-
ation. His successor will not be bound, as
the late Emperor was, by painful antece-
dents, but he will be at liberty to follow
such course as the accidents of the times
may render necessary.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris, of Dec. 9th, describe
the state of that city as alarming in the high-
est degree. Military preparations were
made in every quarter of the city, and the
police force was doubled. There was some
rioting, and the friends of Louis Napoleon
met an organized to suppress outbreaks, in
case of his election.

Cavignac officially declined being a
candidate for the Presidency. Lamartine's
friends made great exertions to secure his
election, and all Paris looked like one great
electoral meeting. The Bonapartists were
accused of an attempt to assassinate Cavi-
gnac. Theirs, who fled from France
with Louis Blanc and Causidiere, arrived
in Paris, on Friday the 8th. Letters re-
ceived in Paris from the provinces, stated
that the election of Louis Napoleon to the
presidency, would be the signal of a great
monarchical rising.

An unusually large body of the National
Guards were ordered under arms for Sun-
day, the day of election; the troops of the
guard mobile, &c., would be confined to
their barracks on that day. Letters from
Marseilles announce that the expedition in-
tended for Civita Vecchia, to assist the Pope
of Rome against his subjects, had not re-
turned to their anchorage, but the troops
had not disembarked.

Letters from Paris of Tuesday the 12th
say, that the election had closed all over
France. Enough was known to secure
Louis Napoleon a larger vote than was ex-
pected by his most sanguine friends. He
received considerably more than a majori-
ty over all others, in every department
heard from.

IRELAND.

The grand jury of Dublin has returned a
"true bill" against Duffy for felonious arti-
cles in the Nation newspaper and for the
letter to Smith O'Brien urging him to re-
bellion—which letter, it will be recollected
was found in that unfortunate man's port-
manteau. The southern and midland papers
are filled with heartrending accounts of
death by starvation among extensive ten-
ancies—the flight of tenants towards emi-
grant ships, and violent outrages in all their
disgusting varieties.

The following are the standing com-
mittees of the lower House of the Missouri
Legislature:

On Elections—Foster, Thompkins, Hen-
derson, of Pike, Simms, Foster, Bailey and
Poage.
On Federal Relations—Robison, of Polk,
Jones, Woodyard, Duncan, Livingston, Wo-
mack and Bingham.

Roads and Highways—Shelby, Birty,
Bogy, Henson, Sanders, Smith, of Howard,
and Neaves.

Justices of Peace—Smith, of De Kalb,
Shelton, Smith, of Jackson, Taylor, Rob-
inson, of Polk, Roberts and Hicks.

Bank—Ewing, Bailey, Walton, of St.
Louis, Livingston, Robinson, of Monroe,
Gwinn and Foster.

Agriculture—McHenry, Compton, Dun-
can, Sale, Sayers, Sweetman and Taylor.

Penitentiary—Tinsley, Risk, Clardy,
Caruthers, Perryman, Hinton and Cerre.

State Lands—Gwinn, Bretz, Morelock,
Womack, Price, Foster, and Montgomery.
Judiciary—Jones, Risk, Switzer, Price,
Perryman, Henderson, of Pike, and Rob-
inson, of Polk.

Criminal Jurisprudence—Henderson, of
Pike, Ballou, Wilkerson, Campbell, Poage,
Richardson and Simms.

Education—Risk, Switzer, Darnes, Rob-
inson, of Monroe, Risk, Goode and Sale.

Militia—Woodward, Vanderpool, Miller,
Montgomery, Bartlett, Compton, Edmon-
ston.

Ways and Means—Crenshaw, Tomp-
kins, Tinsley, Holbert, Sweetman, Wilk-
erson and Hinton.

Internal Improvements—Ballou, Cocke,
Sayers, Rhodes, Smith, of De Kalb, Bass,
and McHenry.

Claims—Bretz, Clardy, Cerre, Jordan,
Bass, Johnson and Higgins.

Seat of Government—Morelock, Cole,
Enlow, Fitzhugh, Caruthers, Fristoe, and
Gregory.

Printing—Smith, of Howard, Bowles,
Howell, Switzer, Berch, Bogy and Neaves.

Public Salaries—Aull, Harbin, Harris,
Hawkins, Henson, Horner and Heyer.

Accounts—French, Bass, Clardy, Gib-
son, Shortridge, Lewis and Baker.

Enrolled Bills—Kerk, Berch, Richard-
son, Bingham, Shelby, Crenshaw, and Rob-
inson, of Monroe.

Engrossed Bills—Saunders, Campbell,
Walker, Enloe, Dyer, Aull, McAfee.

We make the following extract from
the Jefferson City correspondent of the St.
Louis Union. It is with pride and satis-
faction, as a Missourian, that we are per-
mitted to record such a compliment to the
State:

"Be it done to the credit and glory of
the city of Jefferson—to the honor and mem-
ory of the present Assembly of the State,
that during these holy days, from the com-
mencement of the session to the present
time, I have not seen the first man intoxica-
ted within the Halls of the Capitol! Yes,
more than this—such a sight as a drunken
man I have not seen this session, in the
City of Jefferson!!! At no period before,
perhaps, could the same have been said in
exculpation of the general stigma that rests
upon the memory of the Capitol. I have
been daily in the Halls of both Houses and
through the various streets of the city, and
have looked for such a one in vain; and it
is with pride and exultation that I record
the fact. It speaks well for the Democra-
cy, and for the people of Missouri, that
her Representatives and Senators are so
ber men, and if at the end of the session I
shall be able to repeat the same, from the
commencement to the close, I may challenge
any State in the Union—every Legislature
in the world, to present a parallel!"

THE DEAD OF CONGRESS.—The Wash-
ington correspondent of the Philadelphia
Bulletin, has furnished a list of the mem-
bers of Congress, who died at Washington,
and were interred in the Congressional bury-
ing ground, about two miles eastward of
the Capitol. Twenty-three States are rep-
resented in this silent city of the dead, by
the mouldering dust of ninety-seven Repre-
sentatives—men whose voices were once
heard in the halls of legislation, sustaining
the interests of their country. Among
them, was the eloquent Pinckney, who died
a senator from Maryland, in 1822. In a
speech delivered ten years afterwards, Mr.
Wilde, of Georgia, alluded, in a beautiful
and impressive manner, to the distinguished
men whom he found in the House of Repre-
sentatives in 1816, when he first became
a member of that body. Mr. Pinckney was
one of them.

"It is not long since, (said Mr. Wilde,) I
stood by his grave, and recalled him as he
then was, in all the pride and power of his
genius. But I must not pronounce his eulo-
gy. I feel as if his mighty spirit still haun-
ted the scene of his triumphs, and when I
dared to wrong them, indignantly rebuked
me."

Within the last twelve months, many ad-
mirers of genius and taste, have stood by
the tomb of Richard Henry Wilde, in the
New Orleans cemetery! and recalled him
as he once was, the gifted poet, orator and
statesman!

THE CHOLERA—GOOD HINTS.

The following suggestions are from gen-
tlemen composing the Board of Medical
Advisers lately appointed at New York.

In the first place, they would advise par-
ticular attention to clothing. From the
nature of the complaint, it is evident that
much depends upon keeping the body warm
and protecting it from sudden exposure to
cold and moisture. Flannel next the skin
should be a universal article of apparel,
and they would respectfully suggest to
those charitable associations which are in
the habit of supplying the poor with cloth-
ing, to make this an object of special atten-
tion. At this season of the year, too, the
supply of fuel to the poor should be liber-
al.

In the second place, the diet should be
particularly attended to. The undersigned
would not advise any sudden or great
changes in the ordinary modes of living,
where these modes are temperate and have
been found to agree. All such articles as
have a tendency to relax the bowels ought
to be avoided. All crude and raw vegeta-
bles, as well as violent purgative medi-
cines, are calculated to do mischief. Ex-
cesses, either in eating or drinking, cannot
be too religiously abstained from.

In the third place, attention to personal
cleanliness, by the frequent use of the tepid
bath, is particularly recommended.

In the fourth place, the preservation of a
calm and composed state of mind is all-im-
portant, and may do more good than is gen-
erally supposed in preventing the onset of
this disease. It is the result of experience
that all epidemics are aggravated more or
less by mental disturbance, whether in the
shape of active panic or low despondency.
While our citizens, therefore, use every
prudent and precautionary measure, let
them keep up a good heart and dispel all
fear.

THE CHOLERA.—Dr. McCann, of Lon-
don, whose treatment of this disease is re-
ported in Parliament to have been very
successful, says:

I advise abstinence from spirituous and
fermented liquors, from fruit, and raw veg-
etables, from all salt fish and oysters—the
latter especially—from all excesses which
debilitate the constitution; and, above all
things, I deprecate the use of strong pur-
gative medicine.

THE CHOLERA.—Family Preventives.—
Wear flannel next the skin. Use salt, cay-
enne or black pepper and mustard freely
with the food, avoiding pickles, acids
shell-fish, and fish of all kinds, and fruits of
all kinds, except dried figs. Eat only one
kind of meat at the same meal. Beef roast-
ed, broiled or boiled, and poultry broiled
or boiled, are to be preferred.

France produces about 50,000,000 bot-
tles of champagne wine every year. The
annual guzzling of the world amounts to
300,000,000 of bottles.

The petition for the abolition of slavery
in Delaware is extensively signed by the
people.

The whigs don't want office—O no!—The
N. O. Delta informs us that office-expec-
tants and office-tenants, reckless of all the
proprieties of life, pour upon Gen. Taylor
a ceaseless flood of unfortunate reminders
of their services in his behalf—of their tri-
als, their sacrifices, their poverty, and their
peculiar fitness for the desired office.

We saw a man, yesterday, says that pa-
per, who came all the way from Erie coun-
ty, New York, to lay his claims before Gen.
Taylor, for the office of Postmaster in his
county. This enterprising gentleman wore
a white hat and homespun clothes, and was
happy to assure his distant friends that
he has seen the President elect, and fore-
stalled all his rivals for the aforesaid office.
To be sure, his resources are pretty well
exhausted, and having come down in a flat,
boat from Pittsburgh, he is a little surpris-
ed to find that he cannot return by the same
cheap conveyance; but we assure his fami-
ly he will be well taken care of, and trans-
mitted home in time to enter upon the en-
joyments of his comfortable station. Speak-
ing of offices we understand that Mr. Ja-
cob Barker receives daily so many applica-
tions from persons living in New York, for
his influence in their behalf, that he has
two thousand copies of his late admirable
letter to the Concordia Intelligencer struck
off, and despatches a copy to each appli-
cant.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
—Mr. Walker's report is published. It
is very long and unquestionably able, con-
taining a great mass of important infor-
mation. The total resources of the year, in-
cluding a balance of \$1,701,261 on hand at
its commencement, were \$69,394,701—total
expenses \$58,241,167—balance in the treas-
ury \$153,538. At the close of next
year it is estimated that there will be on
hand a balance of \$2,853,694—in 1850, it
is put at \$5,040,542. The secretary states
the average annual revenue under the tariff
of 1842 at \$23,895,208—that under the tar-
iff of 1846 at \$30,902,489. The secretary
recommends that all products and fabrics
may cross the isthmus of Panama, under
the provisions of our treaty with New
Grenada; that foreign goods may be taken
from our warehouses and landed in our
ports on either ocean or the gulf, in the
same manner that goods now warehoused
in any port, may be taken into and reware-
housed in another port; and that reciprocal
trade be established with the Canadas in all
articles the growth, manufacture or pro-
duction of either country.

The secretary advises also the detach-
ment of the Indian office and the pension
office from the war department; that of the
patent office from the state department; and
the organization of them all under a new
head, to be called the secretary of the inter-
ior. The whole expense would not ex-
ceed \$20,000 per annum.

Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.
—A company has been formed in N. York,
for building a railway from the Atlantic to
the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Panama,
and the following gentlemen selected as
trustees, viz:

Gen. Winfield Scott, Cornelius W. Law-
rence, Esq., Matthew Morgan, Esq., Sam-
uel Jaudon, Esq., Judge Wm. Kent.

The grant from the Government of New
Grenada, the control of which has been se-
cured by John P. Adams, Esq., Consul of
the United States at Lagayra, is limited to
ninety-nine years, and gives the following
advantages, viz:

1st. An exclusive right of way across
the Isthmus, with the right to use gratuit-
ously all the public lands lying on the route
of this road.

2d. An absolute gift of 800,000 acres of
public lands, to be selected by the com-
pany.

3d. All the materials used for the roads,
as well as effects of persons employed
thereon, are declared free of duty.

4th. Two points, viz: one on the Atlantic
and one on the Pacific Oceans, which shall
be made the termini of the road, are de-
clared free ports.

The preliminary surveys will be under-
taken immediately, by Wm. Norris, Esq.,
Engineer, and it is supposed that the rail-
road can be finished and ready for opera-
tion within two years from this date.

A pledge, made for Gen. Taylor by John
J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, at the ratifica-
tion meeting at the city hall in Washington,
about the 12th June, 1848:—

Mr. Crittenden said, in substance, that
he (Mr. C.) had seen a letter in Gen. Tay-
lor's handwriting, in which Gen. Taylor
said that he would proscribe no man be-
cause he was a democrat—that both democ-
rats and whigs stood by him at the battle
of Monterey, shedding their blood together
for their country, and he would be the last
man to deny to the democrats a fair share
of the offices.

THINGS LOST FOREVER.—Lost wealth
may be restored by industry; the wreck of
health regained by temperance; forgotten
knowledge restored by study; alienation
rooted into forgiveness; even forfeited
reputation won by penitence and virtue.—
But whoever again looked upon his vanished
hours, recalled his wasted years, stamp-
ed them with wisdom, or effaced from the
record of eternity the fearful blot of waste-
d time?